

# **Use of Integrated Vehicle Health Management in the Field of Commercial Aviation**

***Gary Bird, Michael Christensen, Daniel Lutz, Philip A. Scandura, Jr.  
Honeywell International, Phoenix, Arizona***

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***Forum Topic Area: Applications to Commercial Aviation  
Paper 12***

**Honeywell**

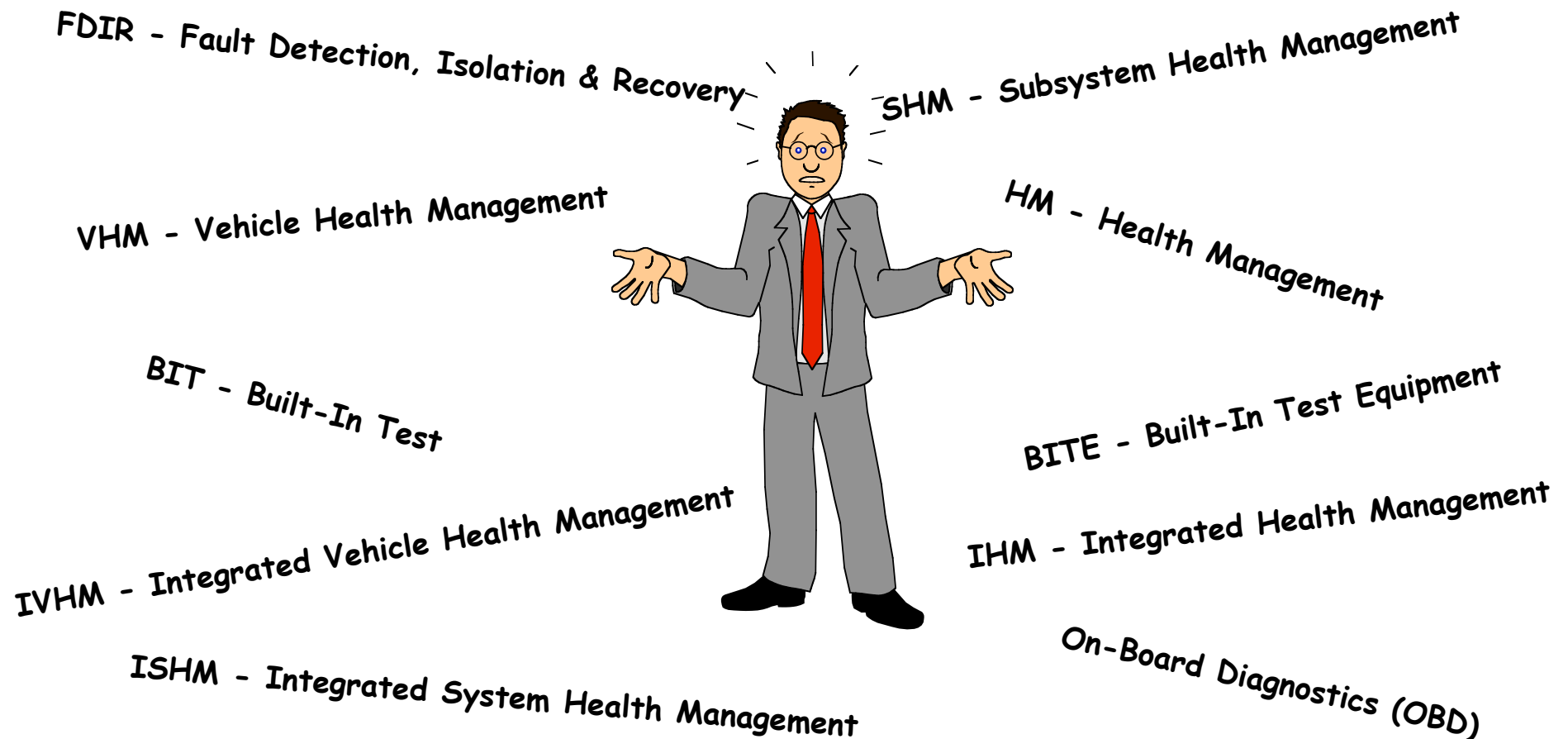
# Agenda

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- ◆ **Health Management Defined**
- ◆ **Layered Approach to IVHM**
- ◆ **Evolution of Commercial Aviation IVHM**
  - **History**
  - **Industry Standards**
  - **Generations**
- ◆ **Next Generation Systems**
  - **Honeywell Primus Epic® Aircraft Diagnostic and Maintenance System**
  - **Boeing 787 Crew Information System / Maintenance System**
  - **Intelligent Vehicles, Sense & Respond**
- ◆ **Future Trends**

# Health Management Defined?

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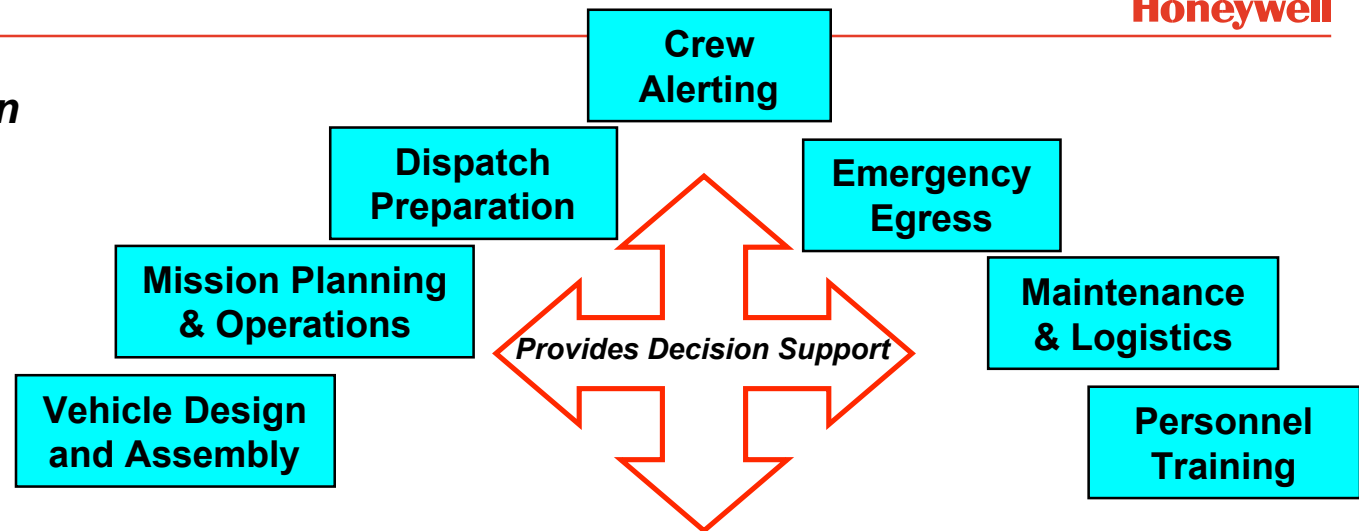


**Health Management Provides Users with an Integrated View of the Health State of the Overall "System"**

# Layered Approach to IVHM

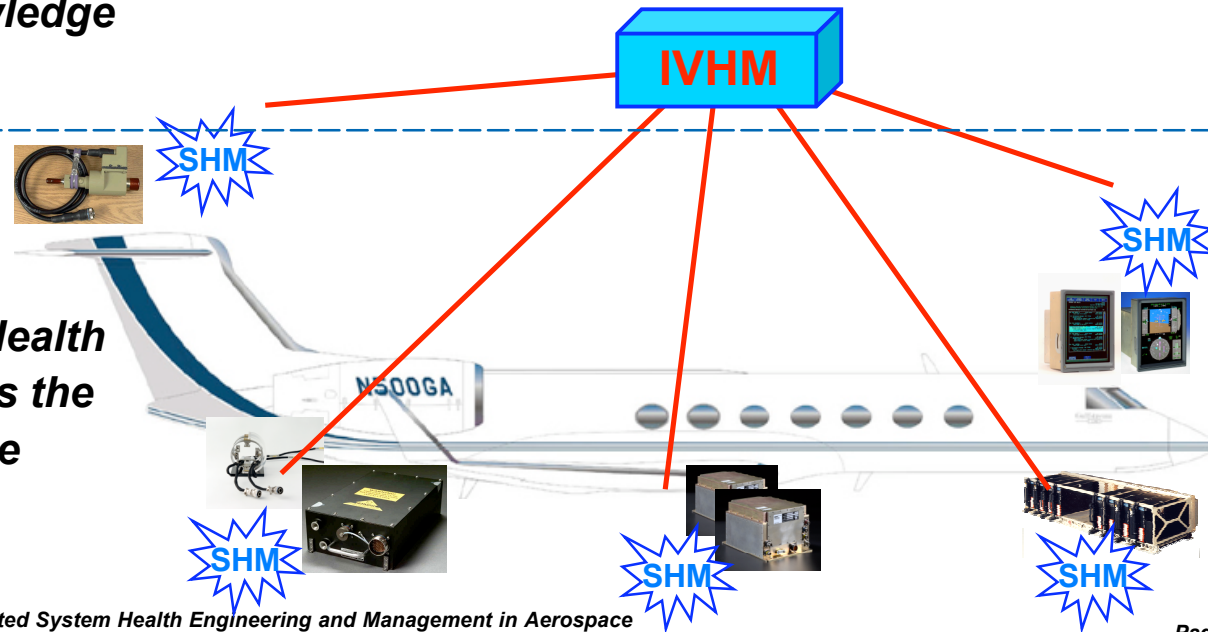
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*IVHM Provides Decision Support Capabilities Across the Enterprise*



*IVHM Leverages Knowledge Across Subsystems*

*Effective Subsystem Health Management Serves as the Foundation of Effective IVHM*



# Evolution of Commercial Aviation IVHM

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## ◆ Analog Systems (1950s, 60s, 70s)

- Cockpit visual indications (e.g., warning lights, red lines on gauges, etc.)
- “Push-to-Test” or “Go/No-Go Test”

1st Gen

- » nothing more than a simple pushbutton that supplied current to the internal circuitry. If circuit continuity was detected, a green light would illuminate signifying a successful test.



Emergence  
of Standards

## ◆ Digital Systems (using hardware & software)

- Early 1980s

- » Stand-alone LRUs using dedicated front panels with push-buttons and simple display capability (e.g., lights, alpha-numeric readouts)

2nd Gen

- Mid 1980s

- » Centralized display panels shared by several LRUs

- Late 1980s / Early 90s

- » Centralized computers consuming health and status data from several LRUs, performing simple fault consolidation and root-cause analysis
- » Later addition of trending and simple prognostics

3rd Gen  
4th Gen

# Industry Standards for Aircraft

- ◆ **Aeronautical Radio, Inc. (ARINC) is a key standards provider for Commercial and Military Aircraft & Rotorcraft**
- ◆ **VHM topics are within the scope of the Avionics Maintenance Conference (AMC) an air transport industry activity sponsored by ARINC**
  - **AMC objectives are to promote reliability and reduced operating cost in air transport avionics by improving maintenance and support techniques through the exchange of technical information**
- ◆ **Well known and recognized standards include**
  - **ARINC Report 604-1: Guidance for Design and Use of Built-In Test Equipment (BITE); October 1988**
  - **ARINC Specification 624-1: Design Guidance for Onboard Maintenance System; August 1993**
  - **ARINC Report 644: Portable Maintenance Access Terminal (PMAT); May 1993**
- ◆ **References**
  - [www.arinc.com/amc](http://www.arinc.com/amc)**

# Industry Standards - ARINC 604-1

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## *Guidance for Design and Use of Built-In Test Equipment (BITE)*

### ◆ Purpose/Scope

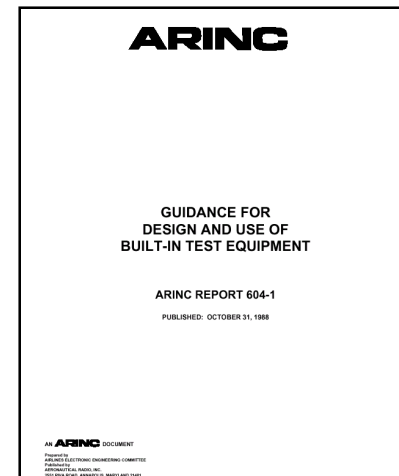
- The primary purpose of BITE is to assist maintenance personnel in the proper maintenance of avionics systems in a cost-effective manner. A description of a Centralized Fault Display System (CFDS) is included in this standard. The CFDS accumulates fault data, presents this data to a maintenance operator, and assists troubleshooting by performing diagnostic tests and performing verification testing after installation of a replacement unit.

### ◆ Major Sections

- Goals for BITE
- Maintenance Concept
- BITE System Concepts
- Centralized Fault Display System Concept
  - » Display Formats, Interfaces, Protocols, etc.

### ◆ Version History

- First release, ARINC 604 published 1985
  - » Only supported character-based, block transmission protocol
- Current release, ARINC 604-1 published 1988
  - » Added bit-oriented, broadcast protocol



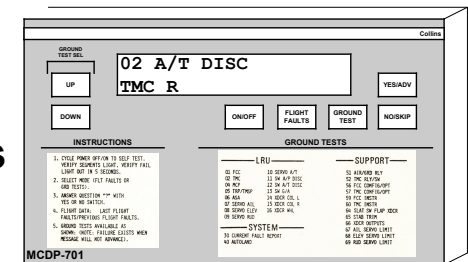
# Industry Standards - ARINC 604-1

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Aircraft equipped with maintenance systems based on ARINC 604-1

## ◆ Boeing 757, 767

MCDP, Maintenance Control Display Panel - Rockwell Collins



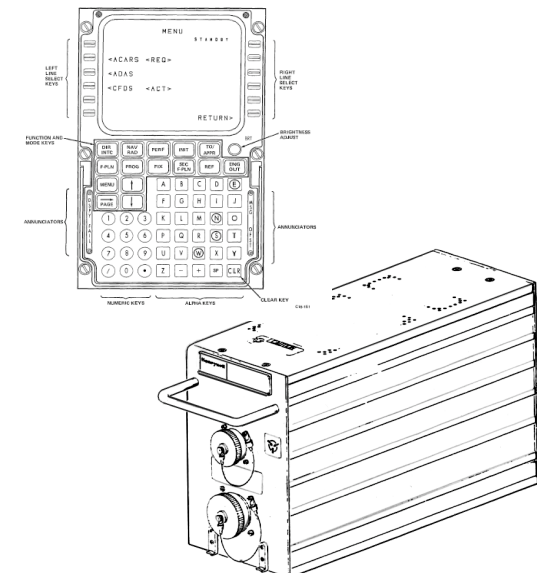
## ◆ MD-11, Boeing 717

CFDIU, Central Fault Display Interface Unit - Honeywell



## ◆ Boeing 747-400

CMC, Central Maintenance Computer - Rockwell Collins

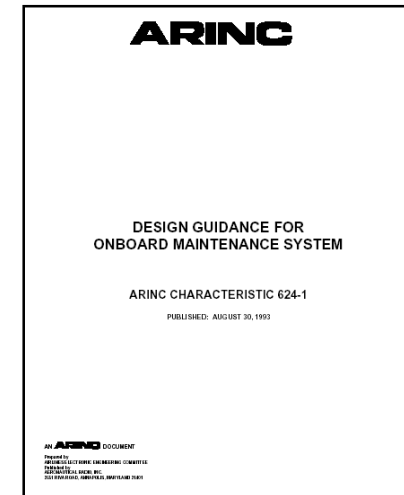




# Industry Standards - ARINC 624-1

## *Design Guidance for Onboard Maintenance System*

- ◆ **Purpose/Scope**
  - Enables continued improvement of avionics maintenance practices through On-Board Maintenance System (OMS) recording. This standard defines the OMS, which incorporates fault monitoring, fault detection, BITE and airplane condition monitoring.
- ◆ **Major Sections**
  - Maintenance Concept
  - OMS Description
  - CMC Design Considerations
  - OMS Member System BITE
  - OMS Communications Protocol
  - Onboard Maintenance Documentation
  - Airplane Condition Monitoring Function (ACMF)
- ◆ **Version History**
  - First release, ARINC 624 published 1991
    - » Only supported ARINC-429 databus
  - Current release, ARINC 624-1 published 1993
    - » Added support for additional databuses (e.g., ARINC-629)
    - » Incorporated lessons learned from previous ACMF implementations



# Industry Standards - ARINC 624-1

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Aircraft equipped with maintenance systems based on ARINC 624-1

- ◆ **Boeing 777**

**CMF, Central Maintenance Function - Honeywell**  
**Integrated into Aircraft Information Management System (AIMS)**

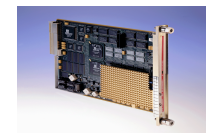


Demo Systems LLC PMAT/LD



- ◆ **Business Jets, Regional Jets, Rotorcraft**

**ADMS, Aircraft Diagnostic and Maintenance System - Honeywell**  
**Integrated into Primus Epic® system**  
**Simplified variant of ARINC-604 & 624**  
*(bit-oriented protocol with centralized OMS)*



# VHM Evolution for Commercial Aircraft



## Fourth Generation

Modular avionics, using an integrated CMC and limited datalink capability

» 777



## Third Generation

Federated avionics using a CMC to access all subsystems

» 747-400, MD-11



## Second Generation

Digital Systems using front panel displays

» 757/767, 737NG, MD-90, A320



## First Generation

Mechanical/Analog Systems using Push-To-Test and fault indicator lights

» 727, DC-9 / MD-80, 737 Classic

# Honeywell Primus Epic Aircraft Diagnostic and Maintenance System Honeywell

## ◆ Aircraft

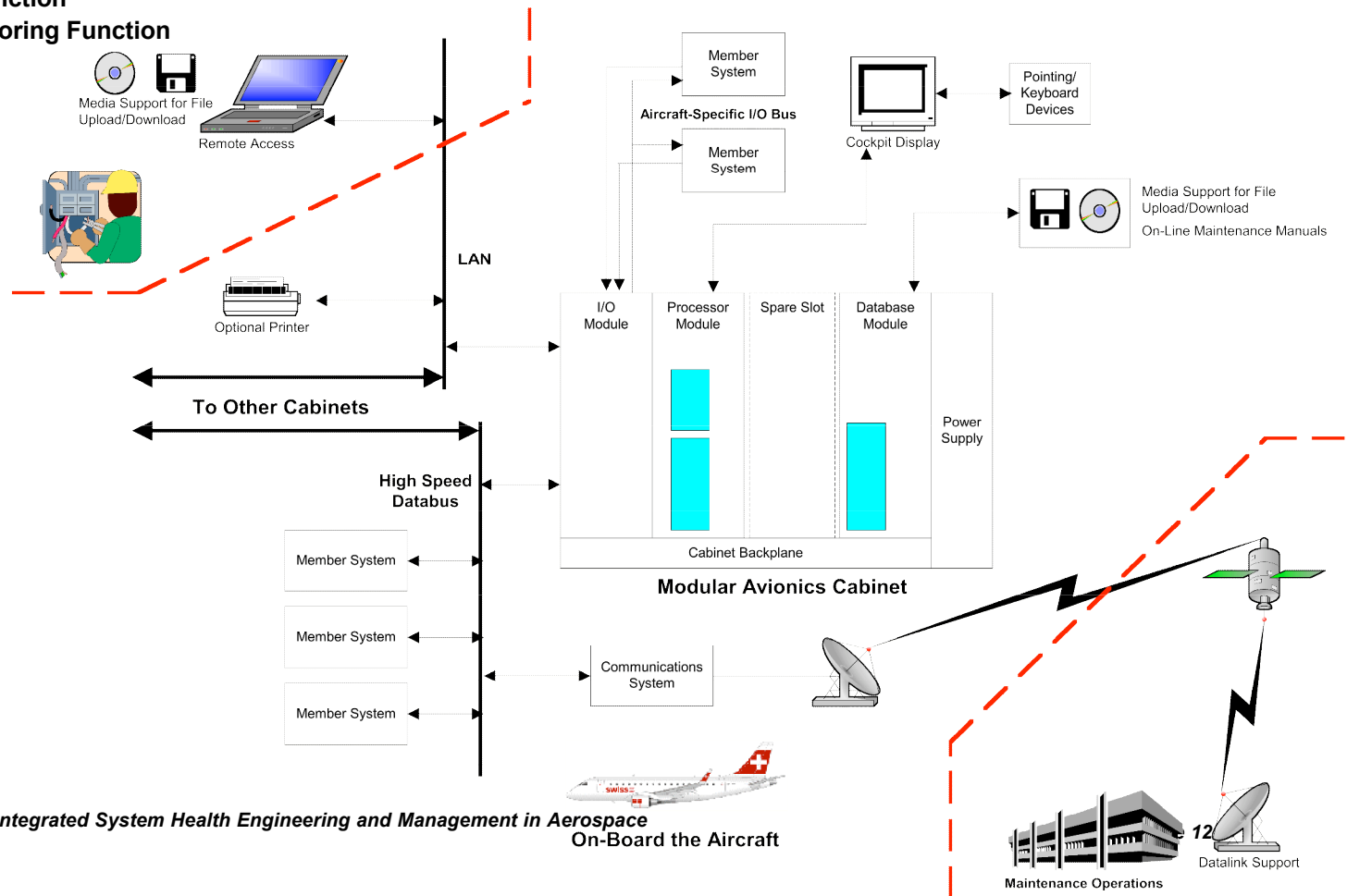
- Business Jets (Raytheon Hawker Horizon, Dassault F900EX/F2000EX/Falcon 7X, Gulfstream G450/G550, Cessna Sovereign)
- Helicopters (Agusta AB-139)
- Regional Jets (Embraer ERJ-170/190)

## ◆ Aircraft Diagnostic and Maintenance System (ADMS)

- Central Maintenance Function
- Aircraft Condition Monitoring Function
- Member Systems' BIT

## ◆ Features

- Includes coverage of Honeywell and Third-Party systems
- Provides Single Point Access to all systems via “Point & Click” GUI
- Performs Root Cause Diagnostics to Eliminate Cascaded Faults
- Performs Correlation between Flight Deck Effects and System Faults
- Configurable Via Database
- Supports Printer, Data Link, & Floppy/CD-ROM



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On-Board the Aircraft

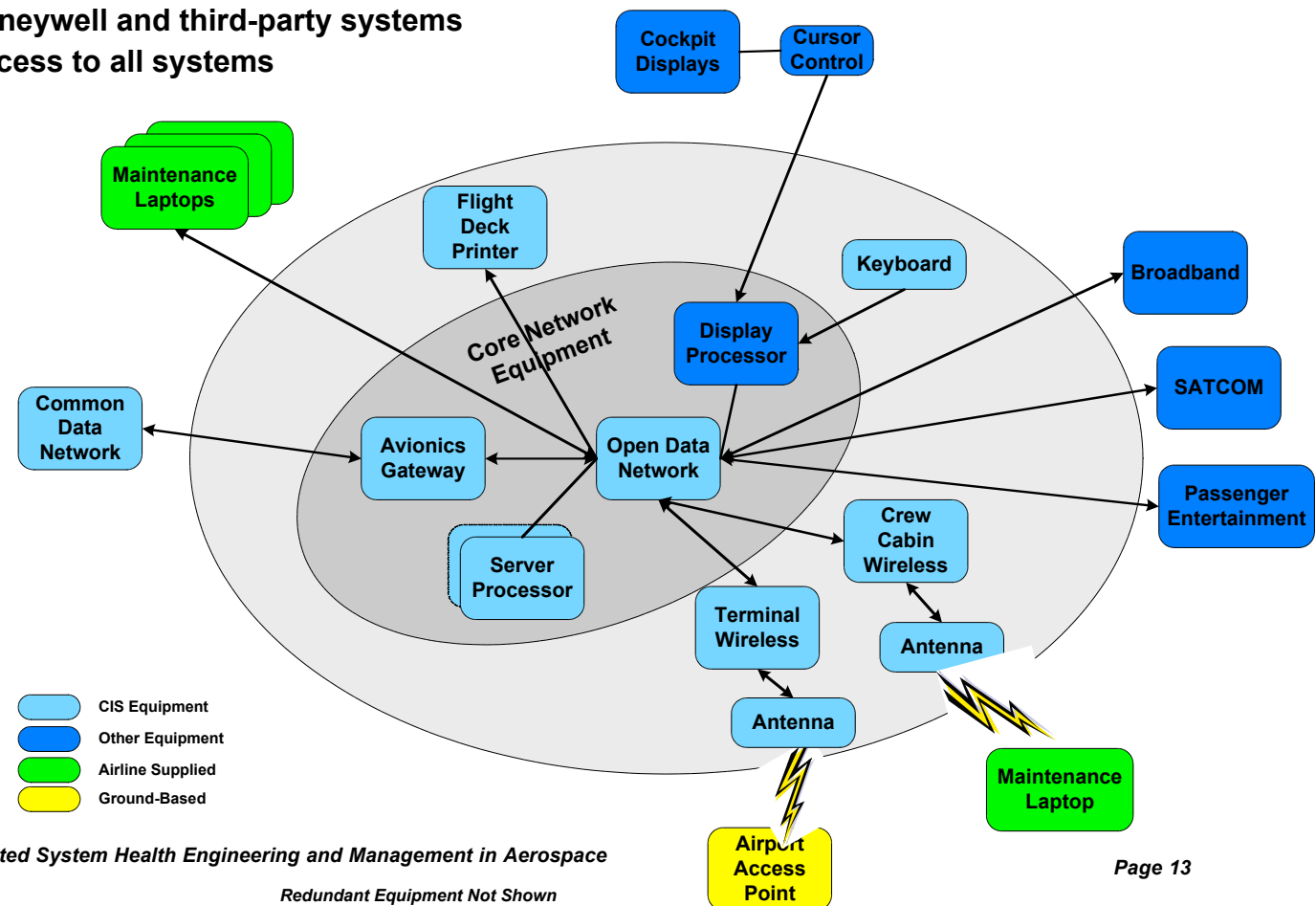
Maintenance Operations

Datalink Support

# Boeing 787 Crew Information System / Maintenance System

## ◆ Features

- Leverages technologies from Boeing 777 CMC and Primus Epic ADMS
- Performs onboard, real-time data collection, fault processing and display
- Performs root cause diagnostics to eliminate cascaded faults
- Performs correlation between Flight Deck Effects and system faults
- E-enabled network to ground Maintenance Operations for extended diagnostic/prognostic analysis
- Includes coverage of Honeywell and third-party systems
- Provides single point access to all systems



# Intelligent Vehicles, Sense & Respond

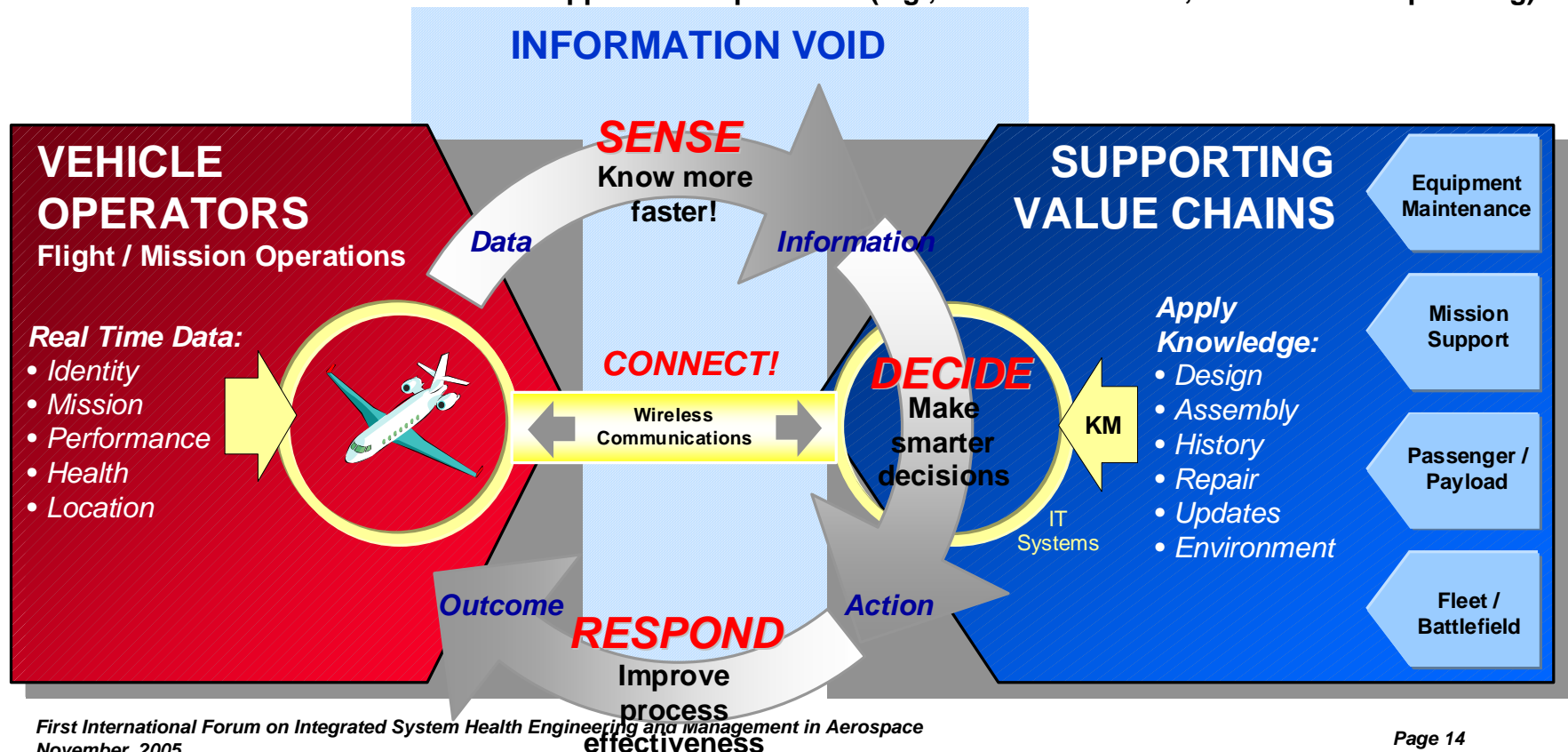
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## ◆ Vehicles

- Aircraft (Honeywell, General Electric, Pratt & Whitney)
- Automotive (General Motors' OnStar®)

## ◆ Features

- Performs onboard, real-time data collection, fault processing
- Raw/Processed data transmitted to central data repository
- Data utilized by Engineering and Business processes (e.g., warranty, reliability, product improvement, logistics)
- Data made available to Customers to support their operations (e.g., fleet maintenance, fleet utilization planning)



# Future Trends

- ◆ **Advances in Commercial Aviation are focused on delivering value to the customer**
  - Life-cycle cost reduction
  - Condition-based maintenance
  - Fleet services
- ◆ **IVHM systems are taking advantage of commercial technologies**
  - Wireless communications
  - Web-enabled
  - Aircraft becoming a “node” on the network

*Commercial usage of IVHM is typically in support of maintenance*

- ◆ **NASA needs are of higher criticality - IVHM in support of**
  - Vehicle automation
  - Vehicle reconfigurability
  - Mission planning and execution

*More R&D is needed to adapt commercial IVHM technologies to the applications of human spaceflight - NASA must drive this R&D*